to which 'the watchful waiting of official circles was pain and humiliation. The Nationalists damaged their cause at the time of the Dreyfus controversy by joining the enemies of the Republican regime, arid in 1900 Deroulfcde was sentenced to ten years banishment. He was allowed to return in the autumn of 1905, and the Ligue des Patriotes henceforth confined its energies to keeping alive the ideals of the *revanche.*

Militant Nationalism received a powerful impetus from Charles Maurras, an original member of the *Action Fran^aise* founded in 1898 and its guiding spirit for the rest of his life. At first the only prominent Royalist in the movement, he quickly transformed it into a spear-head of the new Royalism which he defined in the most famous of his books, *UEnquite $ur la Monarcbie.* His domestic programme, which included the overthrow of Parliamentary Government by a *coup d'etat,* the establishment of a strong executive in the hands of a King, provincial decentralisation, and a campaign against Jews, Protestants and Freemasons, was reinforced by a foaming chauvinism. The Third Republic, he complained in his scathing work *"Kiel et Tangier* | was as flabby in foreign policy as it was weak and divided at home. The *revanche* was preached in strident tones in the columns of *U Action franfatse* founded in 1908 and sold in the streets by the younger members of the party who called themselves Camelots du Roi. L6on Daudet, a master of invective, joined Maurras in 1904, and Jacques Bainville, though not a royalist, linked the movement to the wider world of bellicose nationalism. The Royalist cause made little progress, but the *Action Ffanfaise* movement ranks among the influences which braced the French people for the struggle of I9I4.[1]

The poignant emotions of 1871 were revived by

two famous French authors. The immense popularity of Ren6 Bazin's novel, *Les Qberl^* published in 1901 and subsequently dramatized, revealed the undying interest in the fate of the lost provinces. The tragic cleavage of conviction is mirrored in the fortunes of a single family living under the same roof. The grandfather, paralysed and speechless, but with the fires still burning hot within him, broods grimly over the scene like a figure in a Greek play. The son, to whom the family business has been transferred, is guided exclusively by his interests and has made his peace with the new regime. His

of ^*id*** *Fran* &" movement is by R. E. Balfour, 10, 182-205.